

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF
KATHRYN BROPHY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 6, 2009

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and work of Kathryn Brophy, longtime Director of the School Lunch Program for Boston's public schools, who passed away at the age of 89 last month.

Kathryn Brophy's passionate commitment to the cause of fighting hunger and malnutrition was borne of personal experience. As the daughter of a single mother from the age of 10, Brophy, nee Kathryn Nagle, spent her formative years during the Depression as one of the very same vulnerable and often hungry children she would spend her life's work aiding. But, in part thanks to her mother's strong emphasis on education—Mrs. Brophy would go on to graduate from Framingham State Teacher's College in 1941, and study dietetics for a year at Duke.

From her years as a dietician for the U.S. Army during World War II, where she achieved the rank of captain, to her retirement from the Boston school system in 1988, Mrs. Brophy subsequently spent a lifetime of service in the cause of bettering nutrition. In Boston, she ultimately oversaw a program that fed over 30,000 children, and she made sure fruits, vegetables, skim milk, and other healthy foods were made available to her charges.

Aside from nutrition, Mrs. Brophy's other great passion in life was her two daughters, Susan and Jane, whom she took years off to raise. She leaves them now, along with a sister, Jean Hannon, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, as she goes to join her husband of 47 years, William Brophy, who passed in 1995. She is missed not only by her family and the many nutrition advocates who share her cause, but also by the thousands of Boston schoolchildren who could learn better and live healthier thanks to her decades of public service.

TEXAS HOUSE JOINT
RESOLUTION 39

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 6, 2009

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, at the request of the Secretary of State of the State of Texas, I submit House Joint Resolution 39, as passed by the 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, of the State of Texas.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. The 87th Congress of the United States, on August 27, 1962, in the form of Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, proposed to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by a proclamation dated February 4, 1964, published at 29 Federal Register 1715–16 and at 78 Statutes at Large 1117–18, the Administrator of General Services, Bernard L. Boutin—in the presence of native Texan, President Lyndon Baines Johnson—declared the amendment to have been rati-

fied by the legislatures of 38 of the 50 states, thereby becoming Amendment XXIV to the United States Constitution, pursuant to Article V thereof, and reading as follows:

“AMENDMENT XXIV

“SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

SECTION 2. While the congress was still deliberating on the poll tax amendment in August of 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy urged the United States House of Representatives to follow the lead of the Senate and propose the amendment for the consideration of the state legislatures “. . . to finally eliminate this outmoded and arbitrary bar to voting. American citizens should not have to pay to vote.” And in witnessing the issuance of Amendment XXIV's certificate of validity 17 months later, Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, noted that abolishing the tax requirement “. . . reaffirmed the simple but unbreakable theme of this Republic. Nothing is so valuable as liberty, and nothing is so necessary to liberty as the freedom to vote without bans or barriers. . . . A change in our Constitution is a serious event. . . . There can now be no one too poor to vote.”

SECTION 3. Although Amendment XXIV has been the law of the land since 1964, some 13 years following its effective date, it received symbolic post-ratification in 1977 from the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as reflected in the Congressional Record of March 28, 1977, which printed the full text of Virginia's post-ratification; 12 years after that, the amendment gained ceremonial post-ratification in 1989 from the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as reflected in the Congressional Record of June 6, 1989, which printed the full text of North Carolina's post-ratification; and nearly 13 years after that, the amendment acquired its most recent post-ratification in 2002 from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, as reflected in the Congressional Record of September 26, 2002, which printed the full text of Alabama's post-ratification.

SECTION 4. The Legislature of the State of Texas—one of only five states still levying a poll tax by 1964—has never approved Amendment XXIV to the Constitution of the United States, but precedent makes clear the opportunity of Texas to post-ratify the amendment in a manner similar to the actions of lawmakers in Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia.

SECTION 5. The Legislature of the State of Texas, as a symbolic gesture, hereby post-ratifies Amendment XXIV to the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 6. Pursuant to Public Law No. 98–497, the Texas secretary of state shall notify the archivist of the United States of the action of the 81st Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 2009, by forwarding to the archivist an official copy of this resolution.

SECTION 7. The Texas secretary of state shall also forward official copies of this resolution to both United States senators from Texas, to all United States representatives from Texas, to the vice president of the United States in his capacity as presiding officer of the United States Senate, and to the speaker of the United States House of Representatives, with the request that this resolution be printed in full in the Congressional Record.

IN HONOR OF MARDI WORMHOUDT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 6, 2009

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today, with my colleague ANNA ESHOO to honor the memory of a great woman and model citizen, Mardi Wormhoudt. Mardi passed away October 21, 2009 in her Santa Cruz home at the age of 72. Mardi was an influential politician, a loving mother and wife, and a dedicated friend.

Mardi was born October 1, 1937 in Wisconsin. She graduated with honors from California State University at Los Angeles in 1967. During the late 1960's and early 1970's, Mardi worked as a caseworker for the Los Angeles Department of Social Services, as well as a project director for the Martin Luther King Center in Pasadena. During this time, Mardi and her husband Ken, the love of her life, started a family with the birth of their children: Zachary, Jonathon, Jacob and Lisa.

In the mid 1970's, Mardi moved her family to Santa Cruz and by 1981 she was an elected official. She was soon Santa Cruz County's leading female official. She is best known for her time as Mayor when she helped lead Santa Cruz through the tragic Loma Prieta earthquake. We all remember the iconic image of her briefing President Bush, Representative Panetta, State Senator Mello, Assemblyman Farr against the backdrop of destruction along Pacific Avenue. Mardi helped keep the spirits of citizens high, and encouraged the city to unite in rebuilding efforts. In total, Mardi dedicated twenty-one years to public office. Mardi will also be forever remembered for her dedication to women's rights, environmental protection, and a firm belief in local economic growth. Mardi was also an advocate for those who were marginalized and overlooked.

Mardi was constantly active in the community as a member of a plethora of groups, including: The Santa Cruz City School District and the Santa Cruz AIDS project. She also received a vast stable of awards, including: The People's Democratic Club Woman of the Year 1988 and the 1991 nomination by then Assemblyman Sam Farr for The California State Assembly Woman of the Year. Those who were close friends of Mardi will especially remember her for her veracity, playful humor, hard-working personality, loyalty, and devotion to family.

Madam Speaker, we know as co-representatives of Santa Cruz County that we speak for the entire House when we extend our deepest sympathies to her family, and our deepest appreciation for the work she did to make her community and the world a better place.

RECOGNIZING 110TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BRONX ZOO

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 6, 2009

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 110th anniversary of the Bronx Zoo, a milestone in the cultural history of New York City. The Bronx Zoo opened its